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The estate is divided into fifty-two equal parts for convenience in distributing the residue among the various charities named in the instrument. Each of these parts is valued at approximately \$800,000.

The will contains the following clause relating to these legacies: "It is my desire that each religious, educational and charitable corporation, which may receive a share of my residuary estate shall use the whole or part of such legacy received by it for some purpose which will commemorate the name of my husband, but I simply express this as a desire and do not impose it as a condition on my gift." Certain sums given by Mrs. Sage in her lifetime to institutions and organizations are to be deducted from the amounts to be distributed from the residue, which is to be divided as follows:

Russell Sage Foundation, \$5,600,000; Troy Female Seminary, Woman's Hospital in the state of New York, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America (woman's executive committee), Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York City Mission and Tract Society, American Bible Society, Children's Aid Society, Charity Organization Society, \$1,600,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, \$800,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art and The American Museum of Natural History, \$1,600,000 each; New York Botanical Garden, New York Zoological Society, New York Public Library, Troy Polytechnic Institute, Union College, Schenectady, \$800,000 each; Syracuse University, \$1,600,000; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., New York University, Yale University, Amherst College, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Smith College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, New York Infirmity for Women and Children, Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, State Charities Aid Association and Hampton Institute, \$800,000 each.

The will then gives the following specific legacies to public institutions:

Troy Female Seminary, \$50,000; Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York, \$125,000; Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, \$50,000; Board of

Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions), \$25,000; Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$25,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society (Woman's Board), \$20,000; New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, \$10,000; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, \$10,000; Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, \$20,000; First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, \$10,000; First Presbyterian Church at Sag Harbor, \$10,000; Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children of the City of New York, \$25,000; New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$25,000; Home for the Friendless, \$100,000; New York Exchange for Women's Work, \$25,000; Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, \$25,000; Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York, \$100,000; Working Women's Protective Union, \$10,000; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, \$25,000; Salvation Army, \$25,000; Park College, \$100,000; Idaho Industrial Institute, \$200,000; Old Ladies' Home at Syracuse, \$25,000; Northfield Schools (Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School), \$100,000; Middlebury College, \$100,000; Rutgers College, \$100,000; Y. M. C. A. of the City of New York, \$100,000; Y. W. C. A. of the City of New York, \$100,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$100,000; Syracuse University, \$100,000; Hampton Institute, \$100,000.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

THE following statement has been adopted unanimously by the Inter-Allied Conference on the future of International Organization in Science, which met at Burlington House under the auspices of the Royal Society on October 9. It is intended to serve as a preamble to a number of resolutions, dealing with the withdrawal of the Allied nations from existing international associations and the formation of new ones to take their place. The confirmation of the academies represented at the Conference is required before the text of the resolutions can be made public:

When more than four years ago the outbreak of war divided Europe into hostile camps, men of science were still able to hope that the conclusion of peace would join at once the broken threads; and that the present enemies might then once more be able to meet in friendly conference, uniting their efforts to advance the interests of science. For ever since the revival of learning in the Middle Ages, the

prosecution of knowledge has formed a bond strong enough to resist the strain of national antagonism. And this bond was strengthened during the latter part of the last century, when branches of science developed requiring for their study the cooperation of all the civilized nations of the world. International associations and conferences rapidly multiplied, and the friendly intercourse between the learned representatives of different countries grew more intimate, in spite of their political differences, which were admitted but not insisted upon.

In former times, war frequently interrupted the cooperation of individuals without destroying the mutual esteem based on the recognition of intellectual achievements; peace then soon effaced the scars of a strife that was ended. If to-day the representatives of the scientific academies of the Allied nations are forced to declare that they will not be able to resume personal relations in scientific matters with their enemies until the Central Powers can be readmitted into the concert of civilized nations, they do so with a full sense of responsibility; and they feel bound to record the reasons which have led them to this decision.

Civilization has imposed restrictions on the conduct of nations which are intended to serve the interests of humanity and to maintain a high standard of honor. Such are the recognition of the sanctity of treaties—especially those designed to apply to a state of war—and the avoidance of unnecessary cruelties inflicted on civilians. In both these respects the Central Powers have broken the ordinances of civilization, disregarding all conventions and unbridling the worst passions which the ferocity of war engenders. War is necessarily full of cruelties: individual acts of barbarity can not be avoided and have to be borne. It is not of these we speak, but of the organized horrors encouraged and initiated from above with the sole object of terrorizing unoffending communities. The wanton destruction of property, the murders and outrages on land and sea, the sinking of hospital ships, the insults and tortures inflicted on prisoners of war, have left a stain on the history of the guilty nations which can not be removed by mere compensation of the material damage inflicted. In order to restore the confidence, without which no scientific intercourse can be fruitful, the Central Powers must renounce the political methods which have led to the atrocities that have shocked the civilized world.

The following delegates were expected to attend the Conference, representing different nations and academies:

Belgium.—Major Lecomte, director of the Royal Observatory of Belgium; M. Massart, professor of botany at the University of Brussels; Professeur de la Vallée Poussin.

France.—B. Baillaud, director of the Observatory of Paris; G. Bigourdan, astronomer at the Observatory of Paris; A. Haller, professor of organic chemistry at the Sorbonne; M. Lacroix, secretary of the Académie des Sciences, professor of mineralogy at the Sorbonne; Ch. Lallemand, director of the Trigonometrical Survey; Ch. Monren, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the Ecole Supérieure; Emile Picard, secretary of the Académie des Sciences, professor of mathematics at the Sorbonne.

Italy.—Vito Volterra, professor of mathematical physics at the University of Rome, member of the Italian Senate.

Japan.—Joji Sakurai, professor of chemistry at the University of Tokyo; Aikitsu Tanakadate, late professor of physics at the University of Tokyo.

Portugal.—Professor Braamkamp Freire, president of the Academy of Science, Lisbon.

Serbia.—Bogdan Popovitch, professor of literature and rhetoric at the University of Belgrade; Dr. Zonjovitch, president of the Royal Academy of Belgrade.

United States.—H. A. Bumstead, professor of physics at Yale University; Colonel J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company; W. J. Durand, professor of mechanical engineering at Stanford University; S. Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute; G. E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, A. A. Noyes, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE HARVEY SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Harvey Society held during September the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Graham Lusk.

Vice-president—Dr. Rufus Cole.

Secretary—Dr. Karl M. Vogel.

Treasurer—Dr. F. H. Pike.

Other members of the Council—Dr. John Auer, Dr. James W. Jobling, Dr. Frederic S. Lee.

It was decided at this meeting that the number of lectures to be given during the winter of 1918-19 should not exceed six; that the lectures of last winter and this winter be incorporated together in one volume; and that the members of the society be charged dues